

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 30.10

November 27, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 66. 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 60, 42

November 27, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 p.m. 75
Humidity 84 81

2792 晚十月十年寅甲

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

五拜禮 號七廿月一拾年一

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\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ARMIES SEVERELY DEFEATED.

"LOSSES HEAVIER THAN EVER BEFORE"

British Battleship Blown Up.

DISASTER DUE TO ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Battleship Blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 26, 5.15 p.m.
Mr. Churchill has announced that the battleship *Balwark* has been blown up at Sheerness.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill added that only twelve men of the *Balwark* were saved out of 700 or 800.

Due to Internal Explosion.

Mr. Churchill said a Vice-Admiral and a Rear-Admiral, who were present, reported that it was an internal magazine explosion which sent the ship asunder.

There was no upheaval of the water, and the battleship had entirely disappeared when the smoke cleared.

Mr. Churchill said the loss does not affect our military position, but he regrets the loss of life.

Nov. 26, 8.15 p.m.
The disaster to the *Balwark* is attributed to an accidental explosion while loading ammunition.

[H.M.S. *Balwark*, which belonged to the Fifth Battle Squadron, was a battleship of 15,000 tons, launched in 1899 and completed in 1902. She had a speed of 18 knots, and her armament consisted of four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, sixteen 3-inch and four other guns, with four torpedo tubes. At the outbreak of war her principal officers were Capt. G. L. Schlater and Commander A.M.H. Phillips.]

Russians Overthrow German Armies.

Nov. 26, 2.20 p.m.
Everything points to the overthrow of the German Armies operating in Poland.

The situation respecting the fighting between the Vistula and the Warta is summed up in a telegram from a good Russian source, which says that the *deroute* is complete.

Route of Germans Confirmed.

Nov. 26, 6.55 p.m.
In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener announced that the Russians had checked and defeated the Germans, whose losses are heavier than ever before.

How the Germans were Beaten.

Nov. 26, 7 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the German strategy astounded the Russians. The enemy intended a simultaneous advance on Lodz from north and south, to seize the railway between Skiernewice and Petrikow, and thus separate the northern and southern armies.

The Germans became sandwiched, except in the west, and their advance from Ozenstchows failed.

Their theories led them to disaster.

They broke through and captured Kolusaka, to the south-east of Lodz, on the Warsaw-Vienna railway, but the gap was filled from the east. The Germans were surrounded and here their main losses occurred.

Further to the south numbers of the enemy were hopelessly cut off.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Situation Reviewed.

Nov. 26, 6.45 p.m.
In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener, reviewing the situation, emphasised that the Germans had made no advance since he last addressed the House.

The arrival of the Indian troops had been of great assistance. Our losses were naturally heavy, but were slight compared with those of the enemy.

He announced that we were in touch with the Turkish forces thirty miles east of Suez.

The Government desired the people to have all information that was possible without detriment to military interests.

Further German Losses.

Nov. 26, 5.15 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—
There was no important action yesterday. The campaign in the north diminished in intensity. There have been no infantry attacks against us.

We progressed slightly at certain points.
The bombardment continued in the Arras region. The enemy made a completely abortive attack at Missy, and sustained serious losses. We progressed westward of Souain. Calm prevailed in Argonne, Woivre, Lorraine and the Vosges.

There has been an abundant snowfall, especially on the heights of the Vosges.
[Missy-sur-Aisne is in the department of Aisne, about 6 miles east of Soissons.]

A Complete Calm.

Nov. 27, 12.55 a.m.
An official statement issued in Paris in the evening says there is a complete calm in Belgium. There are cannonades in the Centre, but no infantry attacks. There is nothing noteworthy in Argonne. A slight engagement is reported east of Verdun.

From French Sources.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Nov. 25.
We progressed between Langemark and Zonnebeke.
Indian troops re-took trenches near La Bassee, which were lost the day before.

We progressed slightly near Barry-au-Bac and in Argonne, and repulsed attacks in Bathinourt, north-west of Verdun.

The Germans asked for a suspension of arms, but it was refused. We bombarded Arrasville, in the Pont-a-Mousson region.

The Russians have continued their pursuit in Poland, and in the Caucasus the Turks are retreating.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Indian Troops Retake Trenches, Capturing Prisoners and Guns.

(Official Telegram from British Foreign Office.)

The Admiralty announced yesterday that all points of military significance in Zeebrugge were subjected to a severe bombardment by two British battleships. The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage is not known. The British ships returned safely.

The Indian Corps have gallantly retaken some trenches which were lost yesterday. They captured three German officers and more than 100 men, with one mortar and three machine guns.

French Report.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

Nov. 24 was a very calm day. Indian troops south of Ypres recovered the trenches which were lost the previous evening, taking numerous prisoners amongst German troops, including many officers and three machine guns. French troops slightly progressed near Barry-au-Bac and in Argonne.

GERMANY UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

News Notes Compiled from Latest Available German Newspapers.

The astronomer, Dr. Wilhelm Förster, now in his eighty-second year, protests, through the *Berliner Tageblatt*, against the action of the distinguished German scientists, scholars, and artists who recently decided to renounce the honours bestowed on them by British universities. "It would surely not be difficult," he writes, "to collect a number of signatures for a declaration conceived in an entirely different spirit from that of the renunciation recently made public by Prof. J. Schwalbe. But since I cannot devote my time to the collecting of signatures for such a purpose, I must at least, as honorary doctor of the University of Oxford, emphatically protest against the manifesto mentioned. I trust that even in these days of terrible excitement it may be possible for a solitary voice to produce some soothing effect. The question involved is to what extent the world of scholarship may claim and evince an interest in the social and political destinies of the state. Now, the manifesto of renunciation before us says distinctly that we are well aware that renowned English scholars, with whom German science had for years been united in fruitful labour, are opposed to a war so wickedly begun, and have publicly denounced it. And these, on the whole, are the men from whom emanated the honours bestowed on German scholars—honours which we now throw so contemptuously at their feet. The world of German scholars is happily at one with all the other classes of our fatherland, in its view of the war and the immediate future. The world of English scholarship is evidently not of the same mind as regards the policy of its fatherland. Is it then not unwise thus to separate us so sharply from a community of scholars so closely related and so sympathetic to us, because of the truly harmful public policy of their country, instead of recalling our English friends, by a vigorous appeal, to a sense of effective common loyalty? It is a law of human nature that such an appeal produces a much more powerful and a more permanent effect than a manifestation of temporary and grossly exaggerated indignation. Would that our friends across the sea might see Germany's united front in its true light, and spread among their own people the lessons of a truly enlightened public policy, a place of a policy which, in its essential features, is still purely selfish!"

A Retraction.
The Belgian Cardinal Mercier, while recently in Rome, was interviewed by a correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*, who put into his mouth a very severe criticism of the Germans, stigmatising them as barbarians. Cardinal Hartmann, of Cologne, writes now to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, explaining that, immediately after the interview appeared, Cardinal Mercier denied to him, as well as to the Prussian Minister at the Vatican, most emphatically, ever having made use of the expression quoted by the *Corriere*. A retraction was to have appeared in that paper, as well as in the *Osservatore Romano*.

Of German Descent.
According to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the wife of President Poincaré is, on the mother's side, of purely German descent. Her mother was the daughter of the Munich court musician, Moosbauer, a Bavarian "through and through" (Urbayer). She married, in Cairo, the Italian painter Bonacci, and drifted with him to Paris. He was sentenced to death and shot at Versailles, in May, 1871, for com-

CASE OF BANKRUPTCY.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Urges Amendment of Law.

A meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held recently for the purpose of considering the large number of Chinese bankruptcies which are coming to public notice. The opinion was expressed that as matters stood it was possible to effect bankruptcies which partook of a fraudulent nature, and, for the purpose of considering this, a sub-committee, including Messrs. Ho Fook, Chan Kai-ming, Un Kam-wah, Ho Kwong, and Chau Shiu-ki, was appointed to consider the matter with a view to the Chamber of Commerce making representations for the amendment of the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

THE MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland continued the hearing, at the Police Court, this afternoon, of the case in which Wong Tak, a watchman on board the s.s. *Tai Lee*, was alleged to have killed Chi Tong, on board the ship, while she was on her voyage from Canton to Hongkong.

Detective Inspector M. O'Sullivan was in charge of the case for the Police.

The prisoner in a statement said he was knocked down by the deceased, who was under the influence of drink, while he, prisoner, was endeavouring to collect 20 cents which the deceased owed the cook.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

plivity in the Commune. The widow went back to Germany, and her daughter, Henriette, who had been twice married, before, became the wife of Poincaré.

The Wounded.
Prof. P. Kraske, of Freiburg, who now holds the rank of surgeon-general in the German army, writes as follows in the *Medizinische Wochenschrift*, concerning his surgical experiences at the seat of war: "In the battles of August 9 and 10, I saw, at one of the main field hospitals, about 600 wounded. Most of the wounds were caused by infantry rifle, French as well as German, whose bullets do not differ materially, either as to size, shape, or effect. According to the statements of the soldiers themselves, the wounds were made by bullets fired at an average distance of 400-600 metres. The injuries in the larger bones of the extremities were as nearly as this could be ascertained (there was neither time nor opportunity for examination by Roentgen rays during the first few days) on the whole comparatively simple."

Professor Kraske speaks of the similarly favourable appearance of the more serious injuries, as those in the chest or the intestine, where the absence of complicated tears was also noticeable. He did not see many wounds due to shrapnel. About four or five-sixths of all injuries were in the legs and arms.

Patriotic Gems.
The Dresden Schauspielhaus was recently opened by a performance which consisted chiefly of recitations from patriotic gems of German literature, accompanying music. The strains of Baydn and Beethoven mingled with the verses of Schenkendorf, Arndt, Rückert, Goethe, and others. Kleist, whose "Prinz von Homburg" is now the favourite of German play houses, was chiefly drawn upon, and Fichte's prose in the "Reden an die deutsche Nation" proved equally effective.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A complete calm is reported from Belgium.

Everything points to the overthrow of the German armies operating in Poland.

Abundant snowfall, especially on the heights of the Vosges, is reported from France.

The Germans made a completely abortive attack at Missy, and sustained serious losses.

The rout of the German forces between the Vistula and the Warta is described as complete.

The blowing up of the *Balwark* is attributed to an accidental explosion while loading ammunition.

The British battleship *Balwark* has been blown up at Sheerness, only twelve men being saved out of 700 or 800.

In re-taking trenches previously lost, our Indian troops in France captured three German officers, more than 100 men and some guns.

Earl Kitchener announces that the Russians have checked and defeated the Germans, whose losses are heavier than ever before.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

General News and a prediction of the Kaiser's concerning the war appear on page 3.

An interesting War Letter from our special home correspondent appears in this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 3 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Swarovski Drawn-Work and Embroidery—G.P. Lammert's Sales Room—11 a.m.
Sale of Plant of Messrs. Hill, Bergdahl & Co., Glass, Lamps, etc.—Wanchai—G. P. Lammert—2.45 p.m.

Monday, November 30.
St. Andrew's Day Concert at Theatre Royal.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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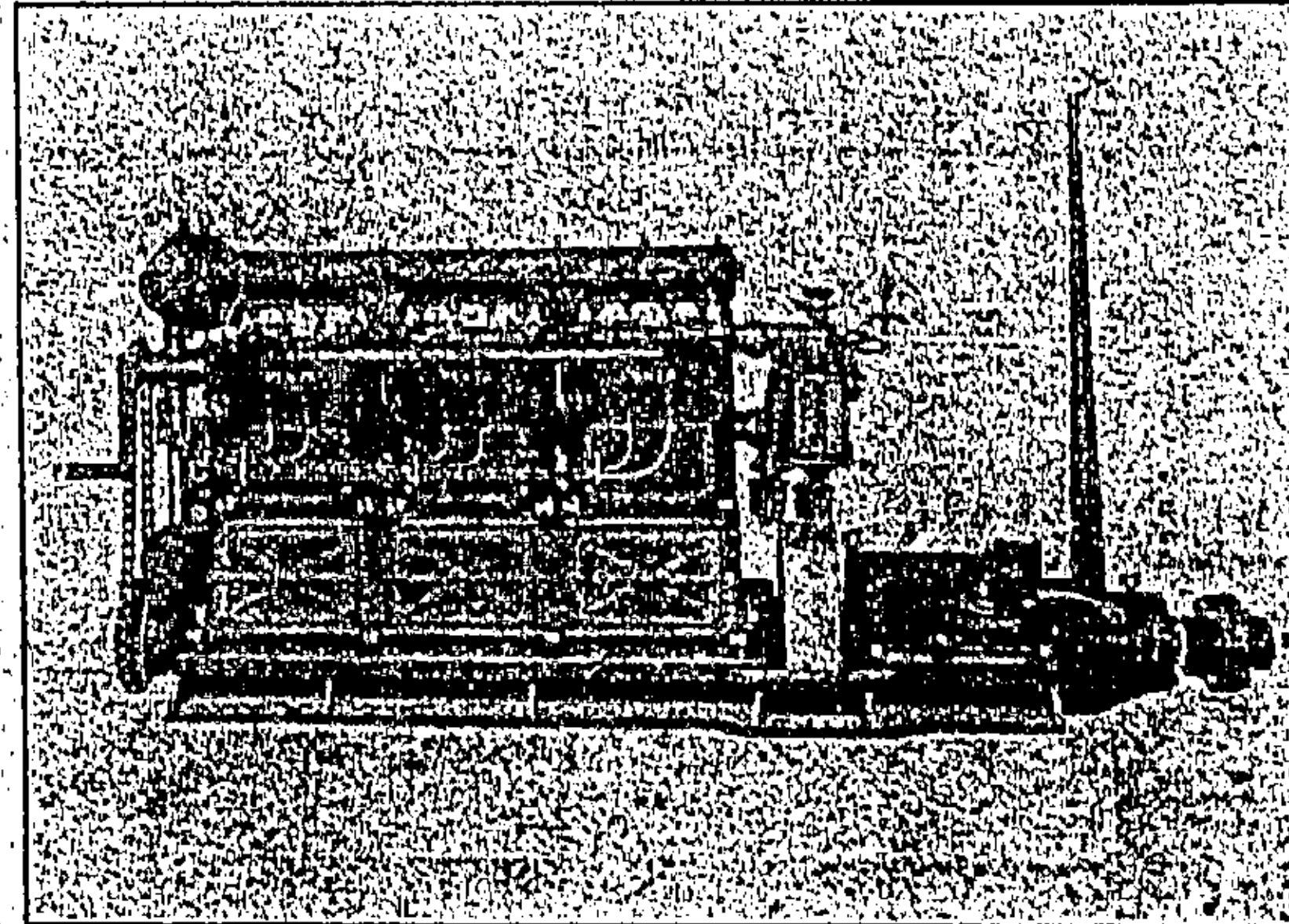
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True Democracy.

Socialism in Great Britain has heretofore been negligible in its influence, but, in a certain sense, the tenets of the Socialists have received a striking justification in the social revolution which has changed the whole current of national life. Extreme Socialists have urged that in the realm of finance the necessities of the State should predominate over the rights of individuals. The war has shown that this is not only feasible but that it is advisable. The nationalization of railways—another Socialistic plank—is for the moment an accomplished fact and the railway system, taken out of the hands of competing companies, has been so successfully administered by the State that in the judgment of a few competent men, an opinion, it is not likely to revert to its original independent status. The ideas of Socialists with regard to the devotion of public money to feeding school children and to the relief of the unemployed and the destitute have been successfully followed, and this without any taint of pauperism; the plans adopted to maintain credit and to preserve the even flow of raw materials and food—long urged by Socialists—have caused the State willingly to assume responsibilities which half a year ago would have been rejected as impracticable.

Daily Press.

China's Export Trade.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi is far more practical when he suggests that merchants should do all they can to revive and promote native industries to supply the deficiencies in imports resulting from the dislocation of manufacturing industries in Europe. He points out that the superior and cheaper manufactures of Europe have practically killed many of the old industries of China; but now that foreign manufactures have become scarcer and dearer an exceptional opportunity is presented to the merchants of China to develop the home industries. We are not sure, however, that there is much justification for the cry of scarcity. What is lacking in China is the demand, and unfortunately there is not likely to be any improvement in the demand for imports until the export trade improves. The customs statistics which will reveal the influence of the war in Europe upon the foreign trade of China have not yet been officially published, but we observe in a Peking paper the statement that the total Customs revenue for the first nine months of this year fell short of last year's total only by the comparatively insignificant sum of Tls. 448,000.

China Mail.

Trade Conditions and Requirements in the British Dominions.

Special interest attaches to a series of reports, received from the British Trade Commissioners in the Colonies, regarding the present financial and industrial condition in British dominions, with particular reference to the market at the present moment. As regards Australia, it is pointed out that the financial position is strong, the gold coin held exceeding 40 millions sterling; but there is a tendency to restrict credit in trade to all but the first-class firms, to whom there is little restriction in respect to overdraft. Some of the mines, however, are taking steps to work short time, and some may even close down. None of the public works in progress are affected, but activity in the building trade is falling off. The report from Sydney indicates expectation of a severe check in the activity of the industrial and commercial community, while that from Adelaide states that British shippers of goods to Australia in British vessels, who have drawn against the documents, need have no fear of the draft not being met, as the goods will represent an even better value to the consignees now than they would under former conditions.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fate of Celebrated Racehorse.
Jerry M., who won the Grand National for the late Sir Charles Aschton-Smith in 1912, has had to be destroyed, owing to paralysis of the hindquarters.

Heavy Rains in the P.M.S.
Ipoh, November 16.—There were heavy rains at Taiping over the week-end. The Jawi river was flooded and the line between Sungai Bakap and Nobong Tebi is inundated, causing a delay in the traffic. In 24 hours seven inches fell. This is said to constitute a record for Taiping. Heavy rains also fell in the Kinta Valley, where there is much flooding.—*Straits Times.*

"Just Bite One."
A West Indian negro (according to the *Barbados Standard*) told his overseer what he thought of British soldiers by means of a little story. "Jes' before de war," he said, "de Kaiser, he send a bag of rice to King George, and he tell him, 'King George, I got as many soldiers as dere rice in dis bag,' and King George, he send de Kaiser a bottle of nigger peppers and he tell him, 'I only got as many soldiers as dere is peppers in this bottle, but jes' you bite one and see how you like him.'"

Prince's Fund: £3,155,000.
The Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund on October 13 reached the sum of £3,155,000.

A Satisfied Bench.
Sir John Barker, the chairman of the Bishop's Stortford Bench, said last month that they could congratulate themselves on the diminution of crime generally. It was very satisfactory. Since he had been chairman of that Bench they had not had a real criminal case before them. They had a good record in the past, and he hoped that that state of things might continue. The Bench very rarely had a case of drunkenness to deal with, and he hoped that at no time went on they might have even fewer. If things went on as they were going they would be able to disband their magistracies.

The Commissariat "Camel."
Much amusement was created at the Bangor City Station in connection with the entrainment of a camel. It refused for a considerable time to enter its wagon, in spite of all the blandishments offered in turn, such as a straw bed, a sily bed to simulate its native desert, and so on, until somebody suggested an open door opposite the entrance, and then the poor beast meekly walked in and through, only to tumble out on the other side!

Worthing's Lady Mayor.
Next year Worthing will have a lady as its civic head, Mrs. Ellen Chapman having been invited to fill the Mayoral chair. Mrs. Chapman, a cousin of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has been a member of the Worthing Town Council for four years. She is also a member of the Board of Guardians. Formerly Mrs. Chapman kept a stud of greyhounds, and was widely known as a successful exhibitor.

Railless Cars in Shanghai.
Shanghai's new service of railless tramways, along Fokien Road from Soochow Creek to the Yangkingpang was opened on Sunday last, says the *N. C. Daily News*, and promises to be a success. The new car has naturally aroused keen curiosity among the Chinese, and the number of passengers already carried shows that they are by no means averse to the innovation. A feature of the car particularly noticeable is that its running is practically silent. It is too early yet to suggest an extension of the service to other districts, but an occasional railless car seen wandering up Babbling Well Road, as if experimenting, suggests possibilities.

Commercial Discipline.
Ipoh, November 14.—Mr. Justice Edmonds to-day dismissed the suit with costs, in the action *W. M. Reid v. Aylesbury and Garland*. Plaintiff claimed for damages for wrongful dismissal, he being discharged for refusing to apologise for a letter written by him to an estate manager. The Judge said that the plaintiff's replies to the firm's letters left nothing else open to defendants than to dismiss him, as discipline in commercial matters must be maintained as well as in military. —*Straits Times.*

NOTICE

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KAISER PREDICTS SHORT WAR.

His Boastful Speech: German Gold for Turkey.

The following passage is published at Munich from a letter from the well-known Colonial painter, Vollbehr, who is one of the official battle painters:—

At the desire of the Emperor I was required to show him all the 40 pictures that I have painted. The Emperor was in a very confident mood, and his pride in his brave army and his German people flashed from his eyes at every word. I won much praise, and it was evident that my pictures, most of which I painted under fire, gave the Emperor pleasure. I had the opportunity of seeing the Emperor in conversation with his Generals, among them Generals von Hoerlgen, von Hachnisch, and von Liethen. They stood in the beautiful park before the beautiful Prefecture of — and gazed away into the far distance.

The Bargomaster of Weimar, who is a Reserve Officer, wrote on October 3:—

"The Emperor was with us yesterday. What he said had such a cheerful ring, and made us so happy, that I should like the impression to reach Weimar too. He ended with the words: 'Well boys, before the leaves fall from the trees here, we shall all be back in the dear Fatherland.' The words are a symptom of the absolute confidence of the Emperor in the victory of German arms. This afternoon the Imperial Chancellor was also in our village to visit his son, who is serving with the Prussian Body Cuirassiers. I saw the Chancellor standing for a long time in the road. He was extremely cheerful, and the hints he gave about the future shaping of Europe were based upon the assumption, as a matter of course, that Germany's victory would be complete."

German Gold for Turkey.

Athens, October 17.
I learn from a good source that gold, representing £1,000,000, has recently been sent from Germany to Turkey.

It is rumoured that the Germans have sent a submarine in parts to be assembled in Turkey.

Trustworthy advices from Constantinople state that it is rumoured there that Enver Pasha wishes to form a new committee consisting of Djemal Pasha and Talaat, Midhat, and Shukri Beya with the object of fomenting a pan-Islamic agitation. Though the rumour cannot be confirmed, the occupation of Antwerp and the withdrawal of the advanced Russian forces into Poland have greatly encouraged the pro-Germans. Several German officers and fresh consignments of heavy guns have arrived here during the past fortnight.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.
The ships of the Turkish Fleet which assembled on Monday at the entrance to the Bosphorus returned yesterday morning to the Sea of Marmora.

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. C. CASULLI.
A Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVE, DOUILLET, and BEVER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

"GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE" of Paris.
Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.

Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92. Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, recently addressed a circular telegram in plain language to the British Consuls throughout the Ottoman Empire emphatically denying the fantastic reports emanating from German sources which are assiduously being spread through the country, alleging that the Russians have invaded Persia and that risings have occurred in Afghanistan, India, and Egypt.

The circular stated that it was estimated that there were 3,000 German officers and men in the Turkish Fleet, and that the closing of the Dardanelles would not affect British interests to a large extent, as British commerce had ceased for some weeks past owing to the military requisitions.

Indians in Egypt.
It may not be generally known that two divisions of Indian troops have been sent to Egypt to replace the British regiments sent to France. The *Pioneer* thus writes about their arrival, on September 20:—

The parade through Cairo was an excellent idea, for it served to drive home to the Egyptian mind that the Indian troops were actually here. The details that the troops arrived was a most imposing one. At the head of the procession rode the General and his staff; they detached themselves from the main body just opposite the Continental Hotel, and took up their position beside Lieut. General Sir J. S. Maxwell, who, as G. O. C. of the Army of Occupation, took the salute from the passing troops. First came the band and bugles of a Highland Regiment, followed by the battalion itself. Behind them marched an Indian Regiment, whose giant stature commanded general admiration. Bagpipers skirling native music were next heard heralding the oncoming of Gurkhas who in their sloth hats looked for all the world like Japanese—indeed, the major part of the native population is convinced that they are Japanese, for their physiognomy certainly strikes one as being distinctly Mongolian; and then followed other regiments.

An enormous camp has been laid out at Heliopolis, where the vast and arid desert has become white with the canvas of many tents and in between them black with living, moving forms. The whole scene is most picturesque, and the site chosen is one of the healthiest in or near Cairo, where

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Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses at Kowloon.

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Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchoi Road.

Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—2 Canton Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—"Merville," 161, "Belvoir," 165, Wanchoi Road. 5 roomed houses, view of harbour. Apply to:—167, Wanchoi Road.

TO LET.—Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak. Apply to:—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**

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TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished. Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, Breezy Point. Large reception Rooms, Excellent Bed and Bath Rooms and Offices. All well furnished. Moderate Rent.—Apply to: **ERDY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING**, (5 Queen's Road, Central) Hongkong, 29th November, 1914.

TO LET.—2 roomed office, No. 3 Queen's Building. Apply to: "S.A." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—Ravenshill West, No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court. Apply to: **DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON**, 29th November, 1914.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor 25 Des Vaux Road Central splendid situation. Apply **DRAGON CYCLE Co.**

TO LET.—No. 6, Morrison Hill, immediate entry. Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colour washed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas).

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the troops will assuredly recover quickly from the voyage and the discomforts they experienced on the way across the Indian Ocean.

Interesting Marriage Anniversary.

Secretary Bryan and Mrs. Bryan celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage recently. Mr. Bryan called at the State Department and took the Secretary to lunch and for a trip through the National Museum.

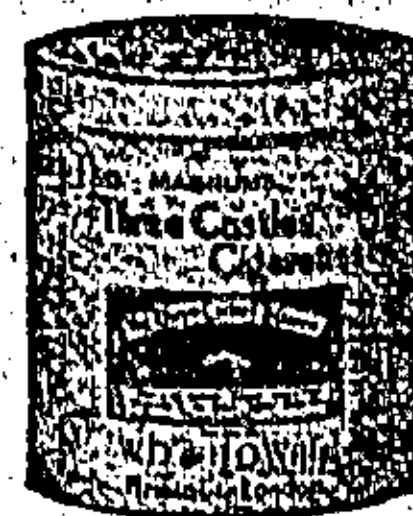
The decision of the park commissioners to plant the hills of San Francisco with poppies, in honour of 1915 and the guests the year will bring, is a very fine civic scheme. It is possible for the commissioners to plant 100 acres with the seed now on hand.

One hundred acres of San Francisco hillsides, blazing with the California cup of gold, will give a charm to San Francisco

which could not be rivalled by any other means. The Californian poppy is one of the many wonders of California. It is a fastidious flower, for it is found only in California. It belongs to the Yosemite Valley, but it is not stingy in its beauty, like the Yosemite. It has not confined itself to one small, remote section of the Sierras, but grows everywhere. While it is a pale affair in the San Francisco sand dunes, wherever there is solid earth on the peninsula the poppy grows with rare brilliance, and the planting of the park commission will make a gorgeous showing for 1915.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



"THREE CASTLES" MAGNUMS CIGARETTES.

There are now packed in each tin of Magnums Cigarettes 4 coupons and in return for 100 of these coupons we will send you a GOOSE QUILL SILVER CIGARETTE HOLDER enclosed in a neat leather case fitted with a spare goose quill.

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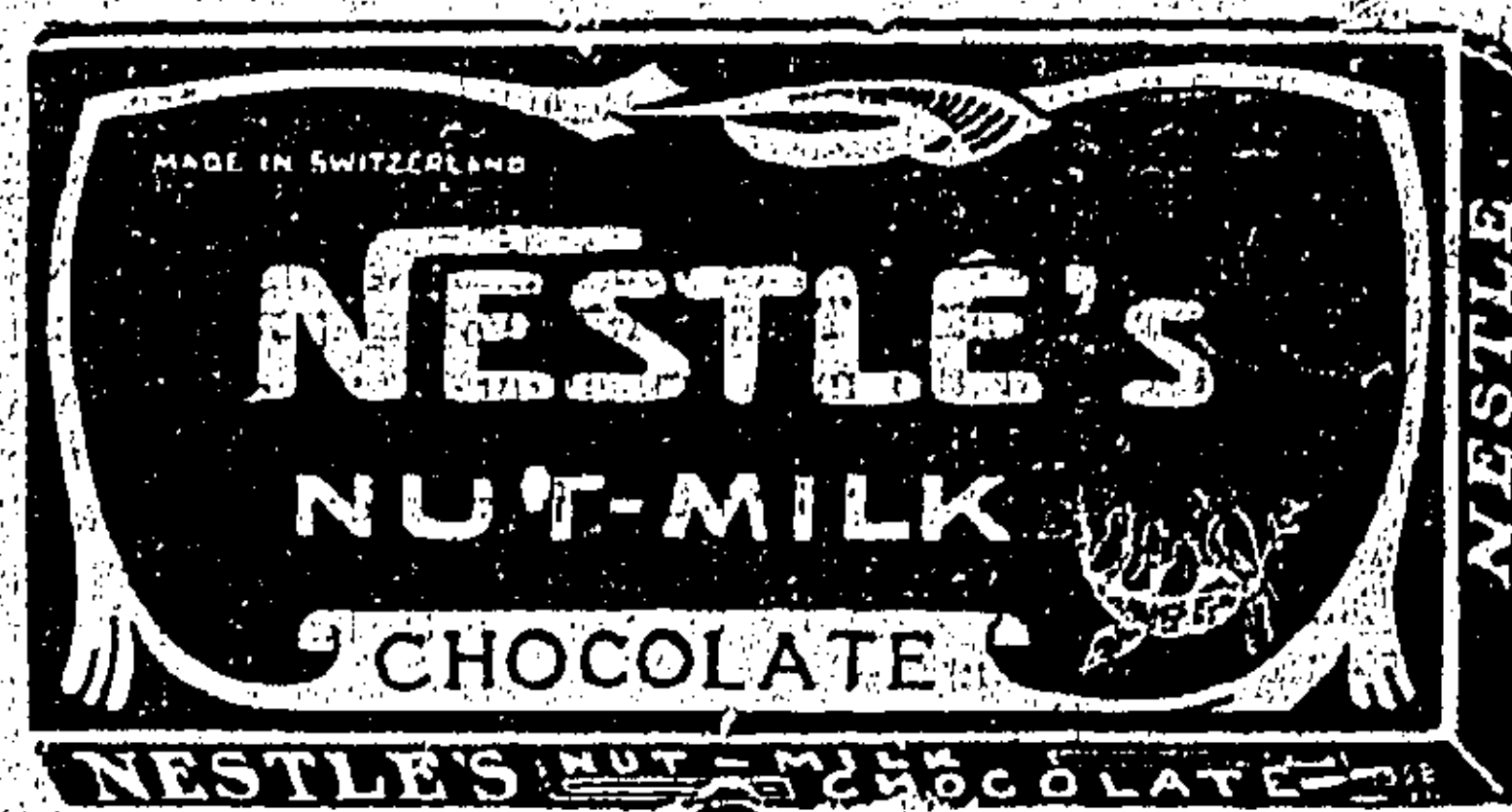
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FOR

1915.

BEHIND THE PICTURE.
by M. McD. Bodkin, K.C. 1/75

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

價向英商華商要訪探大正論言皆報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

PORTUGAL'S OBLIGATIONS TO ENGLAND.

In our notes on the crisis yesterday, we made reference to the Alliance between Britain and Portugal, the terms of which are seemingly about to be put into operation by the latter country. We then spoke of the general understanding concerning this Alliance, and it may not be now out of place to look a little more closely into Anglo-Portuguese relations. It is, of course, known that we have in days gone by concluded many Treaties with Portugal, commercial and otherwise, and one of the most important of these was that arranged in 1703 under the title of the Methven Treaty, from the name of the English Ambassador by whom it was concluded, and which secured to us the then newly-discovered gold mines in Brazil. From this time, Portugal's relations with England have continued to grow more intimate.

But it seems that Portugal's natural decision on sentimental grounds to range herself on the side of Great Britain in the present war may have been guaranteed by obligations a good deal more definite than purely sentimental ones. A few years ago the Treaty between Britain and Portugal was frequently mentioned, and it was then made evident that the terms of it are extensive in their scope and peculiar in the effect which they may have upon Portugal in this war. We have just come across a comment in a Home paper that in 1904 an ex-Minister of War for Portugal, General Sarmento, in a book which he then wrote, considered very carefully the Alliance in the light of the assistance which it rendered in the defence of Portugal, and his plans for the defence of his country were plainly laid in the belief that the coasts might be left pretty well to themselves, as Britain was bound to protect them, and that in the arrangement of the land defence assistance of some sort from us was also to be counted upon.

At about that time, too, the late Mr. Chamberlain referred in a speech to the first "offensive and defensive alliance" contracted between the two countries as far back as 1386. That Alliance was known as the Treaty of Windsor, and by it the two countries were to be allies for ever in every transaction. In referring to it, Mr. Chamberlain said that it had "but a few days ago been ratified." In the face of this and on the line taken by General Sarmento, it seems likely, says the paper from which we have quoted, that by the newly-ratified Treaty, in return for facilities for coaling and shelter at certain Portuguese harbours, in case of an attack upon Portugal, we are pledged to her assistance by both land and sea. If this Treaty has not since been abrogated—and apparently it has not—the link between the two nations is as definite as that forged by the Methven Treaty; and though we can see no great strategic reasons, at the moment, for Portuguese intervention, the step she has taken must be dictated by very good reasons, even if we do not know precisely what those reasons are.

Lighting Improvement.

We are glad to see that no delay is to take place in the installation of the new street lamps in Kowloon, the provision of which was foreshadowed in the recent Budget speech of His Excellency the Governor. As we have already mentioned in our news columns, those for the centre of Nathan Road are already in course of erection, and when they are in working order they should do much to give better illumination to a thoroughfare which in the past has been very dimly lit. The road is one of the finest in the whole Colony for width, and the idea of placing the lamps down the centre is a very happy one. Incidentally, the long row of lamps may have the effect of improving the traffic arrangements, for the police might now very well insist on one side of the road being used for traffic upwards and the other for traffic in the opposite direction.

That Tiger Again.

We hear that the guns have been out yet once again after that tiger. "When last seen" he was disporting himself in the Staukiwan neighbourhood, but when the ambitious sportsmen reached the spot they found nothing more savage than an Indian watchman, who not only had not seen the beast but, under persuasion, proved himself able to unfold a tale that tended to damp the ardour of the hunters. It appears that a small Indian boy, who shared with the average British youth a chronic and ineradicable dislike for lessons, sought to dodge them by telling his father that a tiger was at large in the district through which he had to pass on his way to school. The boy got a holiday, but, as all moralists are agreed, a career of deceit never prospers (perhaps that is why only scrupulously honest men ever get rich) and, in the end, the truth leaked out. We believe that since the father provided himself—and the boy—with five cents' worth of rattan, nothing more has been heard of the tiger.

Another War Poem.

Miss Correll has made a bid for fame as a poetess, in some alleged verses which begin and end with the statement "We sweep the seas!" and which announce that the Union Jack shines "o'er the world"—a conceit inseparable from either oil or varnish. The last four lines will serve as a sample of the whole poem:

Loud let our shout of "Victory!"
Ring on the favouring breeze—
Down with the foe ten fathoms deep!

We sweep the seas!

Miss Correll seems to us to take up quite a fiercely unkind attitude towards the enemy, but of course she has a right to her own way of thinking. Still, if this sort of thing is the best she has to offer in the verification line it would be a charity to society, on her part, to fall back on her former occupation of supplying the British housemaid with comparatively harmless fiction.

Who is the Friend?

Since the fall of Tsingtau, if we are to believe all we see in print, China has begun to lose some of her respect for Germany. The wonder to us is that it should have taken so much to have changed her opinion. Germany has long been pleased to pose as the friend of China, but a little fact which came out the other day indicates how it has paid her to assume that role. A few weeks ago the Chinese Government paid a sum of \$33,200,000 as revolution indemnity to the foreign Powers, and of this sum—we quote from *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd*, which is surely all that the German can wish—the highest figure, \$9,793,000 went to Germany. Germany, it must be remembered, was amongst the nations to lose the least during the revolution, and it is deserving of emphasis that after the Boxer trouble she saddled China with an indemnity of \$7,975,440 (gold), whereas Great Britain, sometimes described as the enemy of China, who had the most to lose, fixed her losses at \$955,680 (gold), among the lowest of the claims made. Our claim, too, unlike that of some other countries, was based on actual damage done. These are a few points which China would do well to bear in mind.

DAY BY DAY.

GIVES US TO AWAKE WITH SMILES.
THE SUN LIGHTENS THE WORLD.
SO LET OUR LOVING-KINDNESS
MAKE BRIGHT THIS HOUSE OF
OUR HABITATION.—Stevenson.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 57; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—(One to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.13-16d.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Benledi are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Stolen Wood.
A Chinese, charged with the theft of three pieces of wood from the China Borneo Sawing Mills Co., was sent to prison for three months, with four hours' stocks by Mr. Hazeld, this morning.

Silk Delivery.
The Yokohama office of the T. K. K. is in receipt of wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per s.s. Chioi Maru on the 20th October was delivered in New York on the 21st instant.

The Bishop's Engagements.
Saturday is being observed at the Cathedral as a Day of Intercession for foreign missions. At Evensong (5.30 p.m.) an address will be given by the Bishop of Victoria. The Bishop will also preach at the Cathedral on Sunday morning.

Auctions.
Mr. G. P. Lamert has two auction sales to-morrow. At 11 a.m. he is selling a large consignment of Swatow drawn work and embroideries, and in the afternoon the whole of the mineral water plant etc. of Messrs. Hill, Bergdall and Co. will be auctioned.

Bijou Scenic Theatre.
This evening, at the Bijou, Mr. Bert Platt, American Musical Monologue Comedian, is billed to appear. In addition, there will be shown a powerful drama, in three parts and 5,000 feet long, entitled "Slaves of Ambition." Also Pathe's War Gazette (4th series) and "The Detective Jane," an exceedingly laughable film.

INTERESTING CASE.

Non-Existent Company Sued.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Wm. Lowell Ltd., sued the Paris Toilet Co. Ltd., to recover the sum of \$376, being the price of four cabinet baths alleged to have been supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendants on September 30, 1914.

Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Hind, of Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton's office, for the defendant.

Mr. Hind said that there appeared to have been some mistake in the issuing of the writ, and he appeared for the people whom the plaintiffs intended suing. The name was the Hongkong Turkish Bath Company, Ltd., but the plaintiffs had been suing the Paris Toilet Company, Ltd., which did not exist.

His Lordship:—Is there such a Company as the Paris Toilet Company?

Mr. Hind:—No.

Mr. Lordship:—Have they converted it?

Mr. Hind:—About three months ago they sold out to the Hongkong Turkish Bath Co.

His Lordship:—Who incurred the liability?

Mr. Hind:—I think the Turkish Bath Company.

The case was adjourned to chambers to-morrow.

A Valuable Discovery.

Great anthracite coal deposits have been discovered in the territory through which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway runs in British Columbia. The Groundhog district is estimated to contain 1,141,444,000 tons of coal. This hard coal will be available for steamers using the Panama Canal.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

What the Czar's Forces Have Accomplished.

Once again the battle is waging in favour of the Russians, both in their operations against the Germans and the Austrians. In Poland the Kaiser's forces have bumped badly up against the enemy, and, despite their apparent great numerical strength, they have had to give way to Russian pressure and are now making supreme efforts to cut a way through in a northerly direction. Some idea of how they fared may be gained from the fact that many prisoners have been taken, and heavy guns seized, while broken units are now wandering about, doubtless looking for a way of escape from the oncoming Russians. The Austrians, too, are getting it quite as badly, if not even worse, and now that Hungarian soil has been reached the situation wears a deadly black aspect for the German allies.

We remarked yesterday that there are many people who have been inclined to rail at what they conceived to be the slow progress of the Allies in France and Belgium. The same folk, no doubt, have thought like things of the Russians. But that notion, we wager, is assuredly not shared by the German and Austrian headquarters, and, incidentally, it does a distinct injustice to our magnificent Russian Allies. They have really done splendidly so far. The way in which they accelerated their mobilisation, coping with tremendous difficulties of distance and transport, was really wonderful. When they were preparing for the big fight which has been taking place within the past few weeks, by massing their main armies for the crucial conflict which they clearly foresaw, the Russians detached forces to East Prussia with a very definite idea, which did not apparently occur to the enemy. The raid on East Prussia was undoubtedly undertaken, as later events have shown, deliberately in order to attract to themselves, before they were ready, large forces of Germans from the west. In this they perfectly succeeded, and the heavy losses involved represented a sacrifice which they cheerfully bore for the common cause. And the Russian strategy in this regard certainly did something to save the situation in the west in those gloomy days when the Germans were swinging down on Paris.

Inch by Inch.

Though the communiques dealing with the progress of the struggle in the western theatre do not indicate any great change in the situation, they are reassuring, if only from the fact that the Allies have pushed a little further on in the Centre and on both wings. Step by step the British and French are advancing, and, if a day's progress, taken by itself, looks nothing great, it is when we come to strike a balance at the end of weeks or months that we perceive the value of these steady thrusts forward. Not only have our men implicit confidence in their ability to keep the enemy back, and thus to preserve an unbroken line, but they have shown that they can stretch that line forward. The slight progress in the Centre is welcome news, for it is here that our troops are farthest from the Belgian frontier. It must also be gratifying to Britishers in particular that our brave Indian soldiers have done good work on the Left, where they not only succeeded in recapturing some trenches but also bagged a number of German officers and men, together with a mortar and three machine-guns. In accomplishing this feat they showed great gallantry, according to the official British report. But that is only what we expected of the fine fighting men of our great Indian Empire.

First via the Panama Canal.
The Harrison liner, *Candida*, reached Liverpool on October 15, being the first arrival via the Panama Canal. She left Seattle on August 22 and Christobal on September 25.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong Fund Totals
Over \$178,000.

Mr. N. J. Sabb, Hon. Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Fund in Hongkong, sends us the following subscription list (No. 9) for publication:—	
Offering at Oran	
Recital at St. John's Cathedral on October 30	\$ 82.80
Mr. John Scott Harrison	250
Messrs. Harry Wickling & Co., 1st Sub.	250
Pupils of St. Joseph's College	63
Taikoo Club	100
Mr. Lam Heung Lun	200
Mr. Kwok Sat Ting	50
Mr. Chung Tso Tin	50
Mr. Tam Yuk Nam	30
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Chong	20
Compradore Department of s.s. Heungshan	20
Mr. Wong Tak Kwong	15
Messrs. On Yam Kee	10
H.K. and Kowloon Motor Co.	5
Mr. Ho Fuk Sam	5
Messrs. Kwong Tai	5
Mr. Ho Shun Po	5
Mr. Ho Siu Po	5
Yuen Hung Pawn Shop	5
Hang Wai Pawn Shop	5
Tsun Loong Pawn Shop	5
Yee Lung Pawn Shop	5
Tseng Hung Pawn Shop	5
Yuen Lee Pawn Shop	5
Lee Hing Pawn Shop	5
Mr. Sit Sai Tong	4
Mr. Ho Sau Tsang	4
Mr. Ng Muk	3
Mr. Ho Tan Shun	3
Messrs. Shin Lee	3
Mr. Ho Lu Ku	3
Messrs. On Shan Chi	3
Mr. Sit Kam	2
Messrs. Cheuk Kee	2
Mr. Ho Fung Chu	2
Mr. Ho Shun Chi	2
Mr. Ho Kai Cheung	2
Mr. Ho Kai Lai	2
Tsang Family	1
Martin's Compradore	10
Mr. Fung Kim Hing	10
Mr. Cheong Sik Sim	10
Mr. Yau Cheuk Ting	5
Mr. Joseph Gould, 3rd Sub	150
Mr. & Mrs. Cecil Pearce	200
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund	
Collected by J. Arnold	56
Collected by F. A. Perry	10
Dr. A. C. Remble	50
Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, (£75)	807.47
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/8	\$ 2811.27
	\$165,357.53
	\$108,168.80
Monthly Subscriptions, Lists 1/8	\$ 10,128.26
	\$178,297.06

ARMED ROBBERY CASE REMANDED.

A Chinese, by the name of Li Fat, was charged this morning at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeld, with being concerned with others in the armed robbery committed on a junk at Po Kwa-wan. It is alleged that the men boarded the junk, and after forcing the crew below, ransacked the craft and got away with one gold bangle, two Italian bangles, seven rings and two earrings, twenty pieces of clothing, and money to the amount of \$1,000 in ten-cent pieces. Some of the money was to have formed part of the dowry of a young woman on the junk who was to be married. The stolen property amounted to \$1,398 in value. A remand for a week was ordered, on the application of Inspector Gordon.

LADY LUGARD INTERVIEWED.

How to Help the Belgian Refugees.

So many readers write to me asking where they should apply for

Belgian babies and children whom they wish to adopt; Belgian domestics whom they desire to employ; and

Where refugees can obtain information of missing relatives, that on Saturday morning I called at the headquarters of the Central Committee at Aldwych to make the necessary inquiries, writes Mary Macdonald Brown, in the *Daily News*.

"Very few Belgian children," said Lady Lugard, "have arrived without their parents, and those who have come with nuns are being taken charge of by the Catholic Women's League. It is only right that Catholic children and young girls should be put under the protection of those of their own denomination. So it is useless for the general public to desire to adopt Belgian babies."

"As regards domestic servants," Lady Lugard added, "though personally I am quite in favour of giving the Belgians work, our Committee has been too fully occupied to deal with this aspect of the question. Refugees anxious about lost or missing relatives should write to the Refugees' Committee, Central Buildings, Aldwych."

"We are simply in desperation for hospitality," I was told at the Catholic Women's League, which has done so much for the refugees. "Better even than hospitality in private houses would be the offer of houses where one or two Belgian families could live together."

The Catholic Women's League would be exceedingly glad of offers of hospitality from people of any denomination; and also of handkerchiefs and boys' boots. Already they have completely fitted out 2,000 women and children, many of whom arrived without coats or hats. All offers and gifts should be sent to the Catholic Women's League, 116, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

AT THE FRONT.

Interesting Letter from Hongkong Boy.

The following letter from a Hongkong boy who is serving with the British forces at the front has been received by his parents here:—

3rd October, 1914.

"Just a short note to thank you for sending the cigarettes to me. They were most acceptable. The 'Woodbines' for the troops have not yet arrived, but when they do come they will be worth goodness knows what to them. I am quite well so far, but it is most uncomfortable having to live in trenches expecting a shell or bullet any second. However, it would really surprise you to know how happy we all are, and waiting to hear all kind of good news. Of course we know far less than you do, as we hear absolutely nothing except what happens in our immediate vicinity. I wish I could tell you where we are, but it is not allowed, as you know. When you next write will you send me about a dozen envelopes, and repeat the dose later on?"

"I got your letter with Father's message added. I will endeavour to find General von Kluck. I am afraid I can't say yet that I have performed any special deeds of valour, but I can say that I have felt uncommonly uncomfortable on one or two occasions! The most beastly thing we have to deal with, I think, is a night attack by the Germans. Being under shell-fire at night seems much more terrible than by day, and they are perfect devils with their artillery. It is most horribly cold at nights, and I must say that I shall welcome a good bed, and a fire-side when peace is declared. As I am writing, our guns are shelling a German aeroplane. The shells look like little blobs of cotton wool when they explode in the air. Will write again soon."

RUGBY.

Yesterday afternoon a Rugby match took place between teams representing H.M.S. Tamar and "O" Company of the South Wales Borderers. The Navy men had the scoring all in their favour, as their opponents failed to register one point against the sailors' thirty-six points.

The soldiers did not go under without an effort, but though they tried hard to score, they found the combination of the opposition just more than they could cope with. Once or twice it looked as though the soldiers would get through, but though they threatened, the threats failed to materialise. The score was as stated.

To-morrow's Match.

The following is the Hongkong Football Club's team to meet the South Wales Borderers to-morrow afternoon at 4.30, on the Club ground, Happy Valley. It is hoped there will be a large turnout of spectators to see the Borderers, who last season beat Shanghai by 38 points. A fine game may be expected.

Back, A. A. Olaxton; three-quarter backs, A. N. Jowland, H. S. Rouse, R. M. Henderson, R. H. Whitall; half-backs, A. S. Kempthorne, N. O. Wilson; forwards, H. G. Hegarty, R. Kennedy, P. Leigh Bennett, A. Murdoch, J. Ralston, J. M. Walker, J. R. Watson, C. Woodhead.

CRICKET.

For the match between the K.C.C. and the H.K.C.C. on the H.K.C.C. Ground on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m., the Kowloon team is:—Dr. Forsyth, Lt. Munn, Lt. Gray, Lt. Moberly, Major Robinson, E. B. Reed, W. Kay, J. P. Robinson, K. R. Macaskill, F. J. de Rome, A. A. Olaxton.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Any European desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Headquarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Headquarters Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

GONE TO THE FRONT.

Volunteer's Action Falls Through.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was mentioned in which A.R. Ellis sued the City Printing Co., Ltd., to recover \$800, alleged to be due for salary.

Mr. Heywood, appearing for plaintiff, said he had no further instructions; his client had gone to the front.

Mr. R. O. Fathfull, for the defendant Company, asked for judgment to be given for the defendants with costs. The plaintiff had joined the roll of honour. This course was adopted.

Sobriety in Ireland.

According to the report of the Irish Registrar General on the Criminal Statistics of Ireland for 1913, there was a decrease in indictable offences last year of 600, the total for the year being 9,241. Persons tried for non-indictable offences numbered 178,140 in 1913, equal to 40.7 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 44.5 per 1,000 in the previous year. Cases of drunkenness (including disorderly conduct) show a marked and continuous decline. These cases numbered 85,502 in 1903, while last year they fell to 59,519. The decrease was common to the whole of Ireland.

THE FLEETS AT SEA.

Submarine Activity; British and German Losses.

London, October 22. From more than one theatre of the naval war there have come in the last few days reports about the submarines. They have apparently had few gains and several losses. If the German official information circulated by wireless is correct, we have to deplore the loss of E3, which was sunk on Sunday afternoon last in a German bay in the North Sea. The forwarding of the Australian submarine A.E.1. on or about September 14 was due, of course, to an accident, the cause of which was officially stated to be unknown. Considering the activity of our submarines, of which Mr. Curzon referred in his announcement about the Hottelani affair and in his interview to the *Giornale d'Italia*, that only one boat should have been lost during nearly three months of warfare cannot be held to be unsatisfactory. As with the cruisers, it is the loss of gallant and capable officers and men which is to be regretted. How many submarines the Germans have lost is uncertain, but if the various reports received have any foundation the number must amount to at least three or four in the North Sea and Baltic together.

The Danish authorities are very naturally disturbed by the fact that one of their submarines, the *Haymanden*, the second boat of their flotilla, built at Flims in 1911, was attacked by another submarine while cruising with colours flying off the northern coast of Zealand, two torpedoes being fired at her. She seems to have had a lucky escape, since she was running on the surface at a speed of only five knots. One of the torpedoes is said to have been washed ashore and there to have blown up, so that in all probability the only chance of deciding the nationality of the foreign submarine was thereby lost. For the first time, also, we have information of the capture and destruction of a ship by a submarine. One of the German submarines thus destroyed off the Norwegian coast the Norwegian steamer *Glinne*, of Leith. The appearance of the submarines at such a distance from the German base is rather suspicious, and will be connected by many people with the reports that these craft have been making temporary bases for supplies in the Norwegian fjords. This is a matter which is probably being enquired into by the authorities.

Submarines in the Channel. Reports that German submarines have attacked our ships operating on the Belgian coast would be more disturbing if it had not now become generally known that mine fields are only a partial obstacle to the operations of under-water craft. When the Government decided to put a mine field between the coasts of England and Belgium the idea prevailed that this measure would entirely prevent the German submarines from passing the Straits of Dover. What it has actually done is to curtail considerably their activities. They do not appear to be able to pass under or through the mine field. But at either end they may pass in the night time on the surface where the field touches Ostend, as in the day time under water in the Channel which we have left for our own purposes through the Downs. Thus they are still able to get into the Channel, but the difficulties in the way of doing so are increased, and still more the difficulties of getting out again.

British submarines have been able, it is understood, to negotiate the German mine fields, since Mr. Churchill has told us that this is the case. What our own boats are capable of we must credit the German boats, whose captains are no less enterprising than ours, with achieving also. At the same time it must be said that, although it has been reported that the British ships on the coast of Belgium were attacked by German submarines, this has not been authoritatively confirmed. It is to be hoped that if the German submarines have managed to evade the obstacles presented by the mine fields they may be caught on their return journey. A lesson in this respect is evidently very much wanted.

WAR ITEMS.

"The Gamekeeper."

Writing from the front in France one of the British soldiers says: We made the most wonderful trenches, worth all the fortresses in the world, for they were impregnable even by Black Maria, who digs at one swoop a hole 8 ft. deep and 15 ft. across. The men called them the rabbit warren and themselves rabbits, and when the big guns gave ten seconds' warning they cried out: "Here comes the gamekeeper!" and "arod into" their holes.

Internationals Killed at the Front.

The following International Rugby players have been killed in action:—R. F. Simpson and J. L. Huggan; also the French three-quarter back, while Watson, last year's brilliant English three-quarter, who was a surgeon on board H.M.S. *Hawke*, is missing. Watson played for England this year at Inverleith and had much to do with England's victory.

Refugees at Bank of England. As early as 8 a.m. on October 12, there was a crowd of Belgians waiting for the doors of the Bank of England to open in order that they might exchange their Belgian money for English. When the doors were opened the bank officials led them into the bank garden, where seats were provided for them. They were taken in small batches to the cashier's office, where their money was as quickly as possible changed into English gold or silver. As many as 2,100 were dealt with on October 12, the only intermediary between the refugees and the bank officials being an official of the National Bank of Belgium. The bank provided tea, coffee, sandwiches, buns, and sweets for the children who in many cases accompanied their parents.

Caucasian Troops. The native princes of the tribes of the Caucasus, many of whom are Mussulmans, came forward at the beginning of the war offering horses, men and money, says the *Times*. Petrograd correspondent, and a magnificent body of native horses is now taking the field. Many soldiers are composed entirely of men of princely birth. Wealthy landowners, each of whom subscribed tens of thousands to the War Fund, are contented to serve the Emperor as plain troopers. The response of the Russian Polish aristocracy has assumed remarkable forms. One of the crack Guard regiments has formed two whole companies entirely composed of men of noble birth, among them being thirty Polish noblemen, headed by Prince Zimoyski, who, discarding his high Court rank, has donned the blouse of a private in his Majesty's Footguards.

Colonel von Reuter. The "hero" of Zabern, Colonel von Reuter, has enjoyed probably more varied experiences of the German casualty list than any other officer in the Kaiser's service. At least twice he has been reported killed, the first time from Mabeuge. But, on the authority of his sister, he is still very much alive, though his chances of continued life have been precarious. At Mabeuge his horse was shot under him. Shortly afterwards, while standing with his staff, a shell burst in the neighbourhood, which wounded the whole of the staff officers, but left the Colonel unhurt. Later he was again reported dead, but he himself announced his "convalescence" to his sister in Chemnitz. Colonel von Reuter has two brothers in Hindenburg's army, the other commanding a naval vessel.

Ships Sunk at Tsingtau. The *Fraser* Bureau states that the German gunboats *Illia*, *Jaguar*, *Cormoran*, *Tiger* and *Lucho*, the destroyer *Taku*, the minelayer *Uohing* and the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth* were all found at Tsingtau sunk by explosion. These vessels represent a loss of about 9,000 tons. The largest was the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, 3,937 tons, and the next largest the unprotected German cruiser *Cormoran*, of 1,804 tons. The four German gunboats were of 888 tons apiece. All of them were old vessels. The German destroyer *Taku* was a 16-year-old boat of 276 tons.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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85 & 95 cts. per lb.

Millions in Supplies for Europe. Chicago, Oct. 17.—Supplies and food amounting to \$150,000,000 have been sent to Europe from Chicago since war was declared, according to figures made public to-day by Mr. John J. Arnold, chairman of the foreign Relations Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. In one week a record shipment of \$12,000,000 worth of wheat was made. The average weekly sale of provisions in Chicago was said to be about \$15,000,000.

Business and Patriotism. When a number of the employees of a large firm are called to the colours, while others enlist, the employers are quite justified in advertising the fact. But the public would regard the advertisement with a smaller degree of complacency if it knew that the remaining employees were being put on half wages—and in some instances, made to work overtime in the bargain. The compilation of a black list of such employers would be a punishment fitting the crime. The story of the little shopkeeper who sacked one of his two assistants, who promptly enlisted, and then announced that "50 per cent. of my staff have volunteered" has its tragic as well as its humorous aspect.

Wireless at Bab-el-Mandeb. A remarkable instance of the value of wireless telegraphy was afforded in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb recently. There were three ships in the Straits, a P. and O. City liner, and a big Dutchman, when a violent duststorm came sweeping across from the Arabian side. This was just before sunset, and shortly afterwards the darkness was too thick for any light to penetrate. The P. and O. "wireless" back: "We are lying to you but better do this same lest you barge into us." The advice was accepted by the other two boats, and all three vessels lay to till the storm was over. It is interesting to learn that prior to meeting the duststorm in the Straits, the three vessels came across millions of locusts drowned in the sea.

Neutrality Violation Laid to America. Washington, October 18.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, called the attention of Acting Secretary Lansing to-day to alleged violations of neutrality in the Philippines, where, he said, the British government believed various German ships had been coaled at sea from Manila. Inquiry was directed immediately by the State Department to the authorities at Manila. According to advices to the Embassy, other neutral vessels than the American steamer *Rio Pasig*, recently seized as a prize by the British and carried to Hongkong, have been secretly supplying the German cruisers which have been preying on British commerce in Far Eastern waters.

Two Liners Crash. New York, October 10.—A British cruiser without running lights to-night caused a collision between the steamer *Grayson*, outward bound for Ponce, and a steamer thought to be named *Thore*, according to a report received at quarantine from the *Grayson*. The *Grayson* reported that the collision occurred near Scotland Lightship and was due to the presence of the cruiser in her course without proper lights. The report added that no apparent

damage had been caused and that the *Grayson* was proceeding. Chinese Spies in German Service. Chinese spies in German service, who had been literally swarming in Shantung, have mostly disappeared upon the fall of Tsingtau. However, a fear is entertained that they have not given up their clandestine work yet, but that they are secretly hatching some anti-Japanese plot. —*Manchuria Daily News*.

What Germany Can Supply. The Dutch illustrated paper *Het Leven* publishes the replica of a price list issued by the Mauser Arms Factory, Germany, with reproductions of the different dum-dum bullets the firm can supply. A new weapon is also shown, called the franc-tireur (irregular) sabre (i.e., for civilians), which can be easily concealed in the pocket.

Japanese Medical Supplies for Russia. 20,000 pounds of absorbent cotton and other like medical supplies will be sent from Vladivostok to Petrograd shortly. They have been ordered from Japan. The Russian press says that Russia used to draw her supplies hitherto from Germany, but has had the satisfaction of finding that Japan can furnish stocks of a better quality, and that the Japanese will continue to secure the Russian custom hereafter.

Development of Tsingtau. Tokyo, Nov. 13.—The Japanese Government has initiated investigations into the commercial possibilities of Tsingtau as the first step for its development. For the Martyrs of the War. The Belgian Minister recently opened a toyshop at 21, Old Bondstreet, W., in aid of the sufferers in the ruined districts of Belgium. Every penny profit will be expended for these people, and it is hoped that this modest effort will not pass unnoticed. The toys to be sold are all British-made, excepting a few Japanese and some which are being made by Belgian refugees in England.

Heart Trouble Stops Rowing. Participation in intercollegiate rowing contests by the University of Wisconsin crew was ordered to be discontinued, the other day as a result of an investigation by the medical faculty showing that a large number of crew candidates had developed hypertrophied hearts. Twenty-eight of fifty-six freshmen and twenty of twenty-three "W" men showed this condition.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND. A Subscription List has been taken from the Counter of The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Any person applying for subscriptions thereunder is unauthorised and should at once be handed over to the Police. The Bank's name is at the top of the list.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SAIL. THE Norwegian Steamship

PROMETHEUS will be despatched to Bangkok direct on or about 2nd December, 1914. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. KIM SENG LEE, 64a, Bonham Street West, Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.



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Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000
Kilano Maru (WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.)
Capt. Cope T. 16,000

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama
Yokohama Maru (TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.)
Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500
Awa Maru (TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.)
Capt. Hori T. 12,500

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane
Tango Maru (WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.)
Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500
Nikko Maru (WED., 13th Jan. at noon.)
Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600

CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon
Kawachi Maru (THURS., 17th Dec.)
Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo
Hakushika Maru (WEDNES., 9th Dec.)
Capt. T. 5,000

Kobe
Kawachi Maru (SATURDAY, 26th Nov.)
Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500

S'hai and Kobe
Rangoon Maru (MONDAY, 30th Nov.)
Capt. Nomura T. 7,000

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama
Nikko Maru (TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.)
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Hirano Maru (THURS., 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.)
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Kashima	20,000 "	" 24th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyazaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

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Tjikmanok	S'hai	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tjikaroen	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjikodas	JAPAN	1st half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	S'hai	1st half Jan.
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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 27th Nov. at 10 p.m.
Halvang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.
Halvan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 4th Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halvan	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 29th Nov. at 10 a.m.
Halvan	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

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LOG BOOK.

The Port of London's Chance.

The arrivals of vessels in the Port of London originally intended for Continental ports show no signs of decreasing, said a writer in the "Westminster Gazette" during mail week. Fourteen of such vessels have been berthed in the last four days. Grain to the extent of 60,000 tons forms the chief part of the cargoes, the last arrival being the Narturton, with 8,000 tons of wheat.

The Port of London Authority have been advised of six other diverted vessels on the point of arrival, which will probably bring 30,000 tons of grain. During the three weeks of the war 150,000 tons of grain will have been sent to London in this way.

By far the greater part of these cargoes should have gone to Germany. All this grain in addition to the normal receipts from Canada, the Black Sea, and Argentina, which have not been interfered with. This satisfactory to add that large quantities of produce other than grain are also being diverted into London.

One thousand five hundred logs of mahogany intended for Germany, came in the Chiswick. Other consignments include lumber, pitch, pine resin, copper, lead, and oils. There are many prizes yet to be dealt with by the Admiralty. Two of the latest brought to London are Austrian bayonets.

Liverpool and other outports are obtaining their share of these unexpected imports and, as all the ocean-importing services are being maintained, there should be no doubt in the mind of the public as to the ability of producers and ship-owners to keep up regular supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Now that the strain on the liners for troopship purposes is reduced, sailings from London to overseas ports are gradually being resumed; and this branch of trade, which has unquestionably suffered during the last three weeks, may soon be expected to show renewed vigour.

Business with the enemy and with Baltic ports is impossible, but it will not be long before the requirements of Germany's foreign customers will have beneficial effects on our export trade.

That shipowners are anticipating this is indicated by the announcement just made that the regular service of the German-owned "Kosmos" Line from London to Pacific ports is being replaced by the Nautilus Line, owned by a Sunderland firm.

Status of Armed Merchantmen. Some people, says the "Times" Naval Correspondent, appear to be still in doubt about the status of armed merchantmen. Yet the difference should be clear to anyone who has read the official definitions and the explanatory statements on the subject which have been made by the "First Lord and others."

Armed merchant vessels are hired or bought by the State, and commissioned as His Majesty's ships, of the Royal Navy. They are commanded by naval officers, and the Carmania, which fought and destroyed the Jap Trafalgar, is an example of this class.

The other class of armed merchant vessel is uncommissioned, is still engaged in trade or passenger-carrying, and has guns on board solely for her own protection. Such a ship is the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer Aragon, the first British merchant vessel to carry guns and ammunition on board since the old wars.

It was in March of last year that the First Lord announced in the House of Commons that his naval colleagues had decided to advise British shipowners that it would be well for them to arm their vessels for their own protection, and that the Admiralty would lend the necessary guns and provide for the training of their crews.

The new departure was not made without criticism. The advocates of exempting private property at sea from capture in war time were not convinced of its advantages. It was also asserted at the time that to arm vessels in this way was illegal and against the law of nations.

This aspect of the subject will be found ably dealt with in the pamphlet by Dr. A. Pearce Higgins, entitled "Armed Merchant Ships," which has been issued by Messrs. Stevens and Sons, Ltd.

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Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

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ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS:
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	4th Dec.	8th Dec.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said
Miyazaki Maru (SATUR., 5th Dec. at 10 a.m.)
Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000
Kilano Maru (WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.)
Capt. Cope T. 16,000

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama
Yokohama Maru (TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.)
Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500
Awa Maru (TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.)
Capt. Hori T. 12,500

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane
Tango Maru (WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.)
Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500
Nikko Maru (WED., 13th Jan. at noon.)
Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600

CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon
Kawachi Maru (THURS., 17th Dec.)
Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo
Hakushika Maru (WEDNES., 9th Dec.)
Capt. T. 5,000

Kobe
Kawachi Maru (SATURDAY, 26th Nov.)
Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500

S'hai and Kobe
Rangoon Maru (MONDAY, 30th Nov.)
Capt. Nomura T. 7,000

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama
Nikko Maru (TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.)
Capt. Ta'eda T. 9,600

Kobe & Yokohama
Hirano Maru (THURS., 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.)
Capt. Fraser T. 16,000

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 14th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 24th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyazaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

NINGPO	Tamsui	28th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	29th Nov. at d'light
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Kansu	29th Nov. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Cheonan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast-schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 27th Nov., 1914.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sun., 29th Nov. at daylight
Kobe & Moji	Fookshing	Tues., 1st Dec. at daylight
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 1st Dec. at daylight
S'PORE, Pang & O'outta	Fooksang	Tues., 1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Kwongsang	Thurs., 3rd Dec. at daylight
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Hangsang	Fri., 4th Dec. at daylight
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at noon
MANILA	Longsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'outta	Onsang	Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, ST'LE	Glenroy	26th Nov.
TACOMA & P'LAND		
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, VVER, ST'LE	Glengyle	6th Jan.
TACOMA & P'LAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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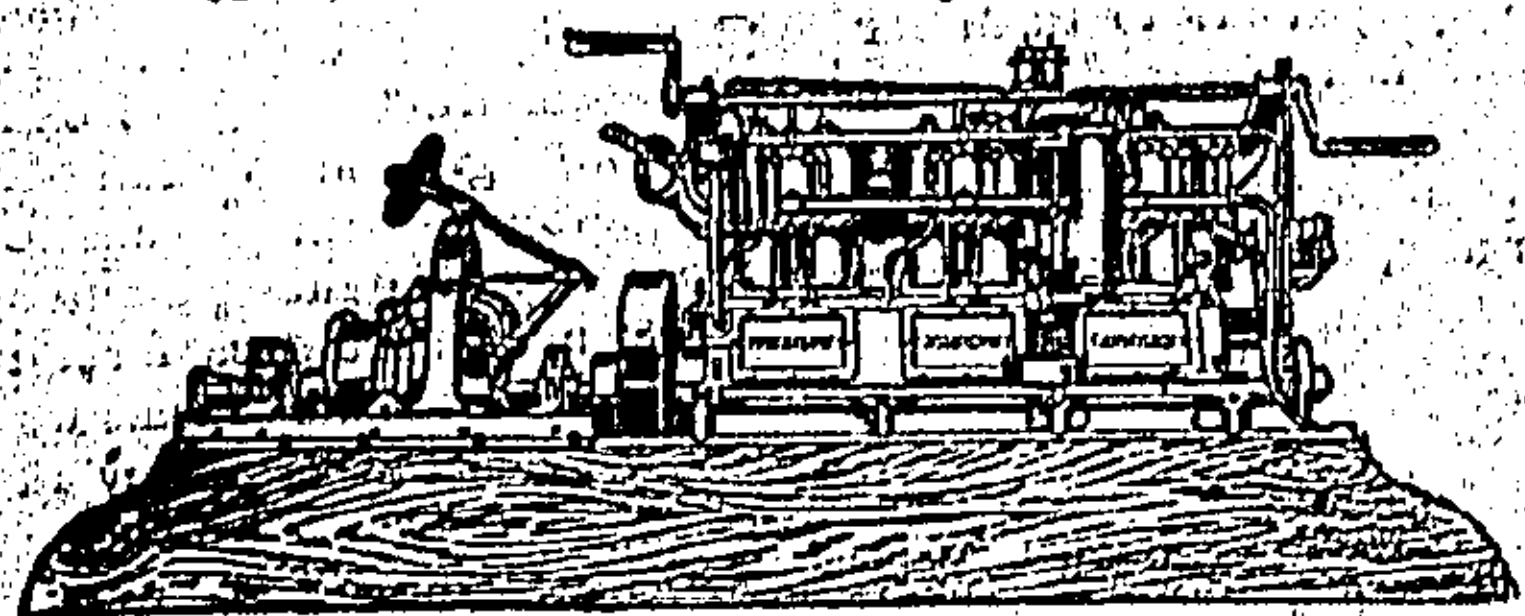
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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
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B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT-DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
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CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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VEHICLES, etc.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN. AGENTS.
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TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
Marseilles via Ports	Australian	M. M.	1. Dec.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Miyazaki	N. Y. K.	5. Dec.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	20. Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1. Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19. Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1. Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1. Dec.
Via B.C. & S'W via S'hai &c.	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	1. Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2. Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9. Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11. Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16. Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c. China		P. M. Co.	12. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	8. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23. Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13. Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	27. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	27. Nov.
Ningpo	Tamsui	B. & S.	28. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29. Nov.
Swatow	Heimun	D. L. Co.	29. Nov.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Singan	B. & S.	29. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	1. Dec.
Shanghai	Kanchow	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5. Dec.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	6. Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Habika M.	N. Y. K.	9. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11. Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Benri M.	D. & Co.	21. Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22. Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cherbon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22. Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27. Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjilwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjinan	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjinanook	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.

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Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agent.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

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THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,147, M. Shisabe, 21st inst.—Japan, 16th inst. Gen. N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,919, O. Sakamoto, 21st inst.—Moji, General— N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,010, S. Komatsu, 22nd inst.—Shanghai 19th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, T. M. Mitchell, 22nd inst.—Moji, 16th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, E. L. Jones, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, 19th inst. Gen. B. & S.	Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 23rd inst.—Chefoo, 17th inst. Gen. B. & S.	Loksang, Br. s.s. 972, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd inst.—Hankow, 15th inst. Sait J. M. & Co.	Takung, Br. s.s. 999, W. McClure, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,123, Tough, 24th inst. Manila, 1st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Tjibul, Dut. s.s. 3,018, W. H. Lop, 24th inst.—Java, 15th inst. Sugar—J. O. J. L.	Tjilwong, Dut. s.s. 3,016, A. Oldenburger, 24th inst.—Java, 16th inst. Sugar J. O. J. L.	Su ang, Br. s.s. 3,136, H. Simpson, 24th inst.—Weihaiwei, 19th inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.	Tamsui, Br. s.s. 919, W. G. Cowan, 24th inst.—Dainy, 17th inst. Gen.— B. & S.	Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1,338, Speed, 25th inst.— Singapore, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Pengroep, Br. s.s. 3,008, J. Mitchell, 25th inst.—Cardiff, 4th ult. Coal—Ad- miralty.	Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 25th inst.—Singapore, 18th inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.	Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Jenkins, 25th inst.—Sailong, Rice—China.	Anamba, Br. s.s. 1,159, H. E. Hill, 25th inst.—Singapore, 21st inst. Bulk oil—A. P. Co.	Onwen, Br. s.s. 2,706, G. F. Jenkins, 25th inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Coal —Admiralty.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 25th inst.—Kwang-yen, 22nd inst. Gen. Gen. & Suez—J. M. & Co.	Daglin, Norw. s.s. 897, A. T. Salvesen, 25th inst.—Bangkok, 16th inst. Bulk Rice—Order.	Hong Bee, Br. s.s. V. van Edgum, 26th inst.—Singapore, 20th inst. Gen. —Chinese.
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CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after noon
the 27th inst. will be landed at
Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by:—

**JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.**
General Managers,
Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLEDI"

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO'
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 29th inst.
will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 5th prox.
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 28th inst. at
11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.**
Hongkong, 21st November, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI &
MANILA.

s.s. "MONGOLIA"

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their bills of lading for coun-
tersignature and take immediate
delivery from the Company's
godown at West Point. Cargo
will be landed immediately at con-
signees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered
Monday, Nov. 30th, 1914 at noon
will be subject to landing
charges and if undelivered
Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 1914 at
5 p.m. will be subject to both
landing and storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo will be examined at
the above Company's godown
at West Point December 3rd
1914 at 10 a.m.

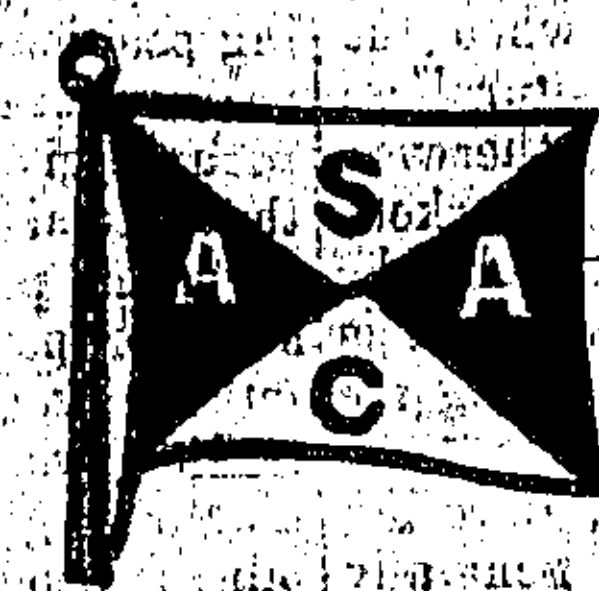
No claim will be entertained
unless accompanied by short de-
livery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignee and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or
before Dec. 26th, 1914. Other-
wise they will not be recognized.

**R. O. MORTON,
Agent.**
Hongkong, 26th November, 1914.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

**SEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.**

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
(WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL"

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Wednesday,
the 9th December.

For freight etc. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.
General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO, HONGKONG."

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union & Weather.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	WIDTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER SLIPWAY	DEPTH OVER SLIPWAY AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OVER SLIPWAY AT HIGH TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	250'	40'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250'	40'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250'	40'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	250'	40'	10'	10'	10'
TAI-KO-KU-SU					
Consolidated Dock	400'	60'	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN					
1st Slip Dock	250'	40'	10'	10'	10'
2nd Slip Dock	250'	40'	10'	10'	10'

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. M. DYER & Co., Ltd. Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

OUR WAR LETTER.

INTERESTING CHATTER ON THE CRISIS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 23.

The Mugwumps.

Generally speaking the civilian at home is behaving admirably. The part he plays in a great war like this is by no means inconsiderable. We cannot all go into khaki, and the civilian in multi is bearing the brunt of the economic side of the war. The gallant civilian who has been in the trenches on the Stock Exchange, and crouching for shelter behind the moratorium, would probably much prefer to have been with Tommy Atkins in the lines of the Aisne. The bursting of a "Jack Johnson" is nothing to some of the bursts that seemed possible in the City in those dark and dreadful days at the very beginning of the war, when the German financiers, naturalised British subjects and otherwise, were shelling our markets. Among the duties which the civilian is discharging at this moment are those of policing the streets, running the home, subscribing to the funds, cheering up the old ladies, and generally refusing to be terrified. The latter is a very important duty, in these times. There are always some mugwumps who are prepared to shake their heads and wring their hands on the least provocation, and the German agents whom we are magnanimously entertaining in our hearts and homes see to it that a regular supply of alarmist lies is adroitly circulated. It is pleasant to know that there has been more than one case recently in which some of these agents and their mugwump victims have received the excellent tonic of a hearty British booting. The operation has necessarily been strictly private and confidential, but it has been performed with a will. The knowledge that it may prove unhealthy to go about spreading panic rumours, in spite of the easy complacency of the authorities, is a healthy check on a despicable practice. There are even signs that the authorities are at last beginning to wake up to their responsibilities. The East End crowd has been asserting itself. Poor people who are suffering some privation and great anxiety while their men folk of fighting age are at the front are naturally riled when they see aliens who have prospered on their hospitality and custom, and who have eaten their salt and drunk their beer, doing their best to help the enemy and being treated by the authorities as though they were honest citizens who had inadvertently broken a local by-law.

The Espionage Danger.

This obscure behaviour by the Home Office authorities is really the one blot on the Government's otherwise admirable record of energy and efficiency in this war. It is probably due to political considerations. Wealthy Germans in this country have unfortunately allied themselves and their purses to political organisations in a way that has brought them considerable influence in the councils of the nation. And there is a type of superior person in this country who affects to believe that all the talk about German spies is ignorant twaddle. But the authorities know better. It would indeed have been a unique circumstance, with Belgium, France and Russia over-run with spies and dotted with skillful

gun emplacements, if England had received no attention at all. Of course there have been a good many false alarms and lots of mere "nests." But the fact remains that the movements of our Fleets and troops are being constantly given away to the enemy, that thousands of serviceable Germans have been found in possession of a rifle and ammunition, and that quite a number of German works, located at admirable strategic points, have gone in for thick concrete foundations of a character wholly inexplicable for any industrial purpose. And when these sneaking foes are caught, even red-handed, sending off pigeons, photographing positions, and working wireless, we let them out on bail and perhaps give them two months in the second division. Poor and ignorant people who are not superior persons, but who have fathers, brothers and sons away at the wars, some of them in unknown graves in France, and others beneath the North Sea, think that these "enemies" should be court-martialled and shot, and unless the authorities do something like this, not only may the national welfare be foolishly jeopardised, but some innocent foreigners may be made to suffer unjustly by the mob. It only needs a few Zeppelins dropping bombs at random over London to produce a miniature reign of terror for some of the quite inoffensive foreigners now quaking in their boots in the East End. One most unfortunate result of the Government's Peckinhamian policy in this respect is that an impression is getting abroad, which may grow to a dangerous extent, that there are German sympathisers in high places in this country.

The British Navy.

Everybody is more than ever in love with the British Navy. Now more than ever it is true that "All the nice girls love a sailor." The work the Navy has done since this war began has been magnificent and stupendous. They started by being instantly ready for action when the bell rang. That prevented any Port Arthur coups on which the Germans may have been reckoning complacently. They have bottled up the German fleet inevitably. They have successfully convoyed the British Army to France and troops from the ends of the earth. They have kept open the great highways of the ocean for the indispensable food and industrial supplies of this country, and our losses by the roving German buccanniers have been trifling compared with what happened in Nelson's day. In every square stand-up fight they have beaten the Germans to a frazzle. In the Heligoland battle, in all the sea duels that have yet taken place, and in the fight with the destroyers, our Navy has evinced its old supremacy. And now, with special monitor vessels intended for Brazil, but purchased by the Admiralty at the beginning of the war, the Navy is taking a hand in the land fighting round Ostend. These new vessels are of very light draft for river purposes, but carry six-inch guns. The Germans had the surprise of their lives the morning these ships

opened fire on them just as they were pressing to the attack against the Allies. In one day the naval gunners killed and wounded nearly two thousand German troops, put six batteries of artillery absolutely hors de combat and bagged, with one shot each, a Zeppelin and a Taube. Not a bad day's sport by any means. How typical of the British Navy were the messages received by wireless when the captain of the Undaunted, the same officer who was to meet in the Amphion, caught sight of the four German destroyers. "The first message was 'Am pursuing four German destroyers.'" The next, an hour later was the succinct news, "Sunk the lot." It was the true "Nelson touch" again.

Trafalgar Day.

And talking about Nelson reminds one that Trafalgar Day was a unique celebration this week. Never has it been less advertised and never were there such huge crowds in the Square to pay their tribute to the little Admiral with the empty sleeve who keeps watch and ward over London from the mizzen top of his famous column. The base of the column was decorated with magnificent wreaths, and rival emblems, including models in flowers of all the ships lost in this war; and the immortal Nelson signal, "England expects that every man this day will do his duty," emblazoned in huge letters on the plinth, seemed to have a new vitality. It was a great occasion, full of a thrilling enthusiasm, and the Royal Fusiliers Battalion queued up to file past the crouching lions and look at the decorations. In the queue was a cheerful blue-jacket, with his arm still in a sling, who fought in the Heligoland battle on board the saucy Arcturion. He was pressed to give his experiences. "Oh, great fun," he replied, "I am rejoicing in a day or two."

Sportsmen at the Front.

A journalist just back from Paris tells how he met two sporting celebrities on the boulevards—Tom Sloan and Jack Johnson. The famous jockey is driving motor cars to and from the front for the French Red Cross. In normal times he runs a saloon off the Avenue de l'Opera, but he says that nobody has much time or inclination for salooning nowadays. Jack Johnson is being chaffed over the fact that our British Tommies have given his name to the biggest of the German shells. The tremendous nigger takes it as a compliment, though he is far from being a pro-German. "Ah," he said, "You bet I'd like to coax the Prussian Guards into the ring and hand them out a black eye all round." Georges Carpentier is attached to the Flying Corps, and I hear that he is one of the intrepid airmen now patrolling the sky above Paris in regular beats, like a policeman, on the look-out for the German "doves."

These sportsmen who are left in London, which means those who are too old to be at the front, have heard with regret the names of many well-known Belgian and French sportsmen who have fallen in the fighting. The champion cyclist, who suffered severely. Among those who have caught a German bullet are the Belgians Thys and the brothers Buyse. The first-named won the Tour de France competition only this year. Among the French cyclists who will ride to more are Pauline and Garigan. The swimmers Es'rade, winner of the swim across Paris, and Peyrussens are also among the dead, and Lavagard has been severely wounded. Perhaps the saddest of all is the fate of Andre, the splendid young giant who was France's high jumper and most brilliant Rugby three-quarter. He seldom failed to score a try in the Internationals. Early in the war, Andre distinguished himself by a magnificent act of gallantry and

feet of strength. He was with a party of French Infantry who were surprised by Germans in a narrow street of a French town. The Germans called on the Frenchmen to surrender, but Andre was not of that mind. He led a charge against the Germans which resulted in the escape of all the Frenchmen who remained standing after the fusillade. Andre was the last to make good his retreat, which he did after laying out a prodigious number of Germans, and capturing their standard, with which he sprinted, as he never sprinted on the football field, back triumphantly to the French lines. Our own sportsmen rejoiced to hear of Andre's feat, for which he was promoted, I believe, to the rank of lieutenant. But now the fates have been unkind to him and he has fallen in the vanguard of a desperate French onslaught on the German lines somewhere in the Lille district. But no sportsman could desire a better end, and Andre assuredly has neither lived nor died in vain. The list of our own sportsmen who have filled the country reports is now a formidable one. Some of our brightest and best lads will never see England again, or, if they do, will never again be fit for the sporting field. But they would be the last to regret it or to repent their sacrifices. Their efforts have helped to vindicate the tradition of old England and to justify the sporting spirit of her sons.

Amenities of the Trenches.

Letters from the front continue to reveal some queer phases of the fighting. At certain positions of the battle lines the trenches have been pushed so close together that our men can plainly hear the enemy talking in their shelters. The German soldiers have looted chairs and gramophones to make themselves comfortable in the trenches and they beguile the tedious hours of waiting in the favourite German pastime of glee-singing. On quiet nights the Germans sing their songs while our lommies listen and applaud them generously. Sometimes our men raise cries of "Tucoore." It may have been a quaint touch of humour on the part of the Germans that prompted them on more than one occasion to oblige by singing "Tipperary." The tune has an excellent lilt to it, however, and the words just suit Tommy Atkins, though I may parenthetically remark that the words which our soldiers in Europe are singing to the tune are quite different from those adopted by the gifted composer. "The favourite version of our men in khaki is 'It's the wrong, wrong way to tickle Mary.'"

In one of the trenches on the Aisne the opposing hosts had a little sporting rifle practice one morning. It arose out of the taunts which both sides were hurling at each other in the true homeric fashion of soldiers since the world began. Our men were jeering at the bad marksmanship of the Germans and facetiously hoisted up on the end of a pole a bull's eye lantern, with an invitation shouted across to the adjacent German trench to "Have a go at that." The Germans blazed away at the bull's eye lantern and round it higher on both sides and loud cheers from the British when some sharpshooter smashed a glass, thus scoring a very novel bull's eye. Not to be outdone, the Germans responded in kind, putting up a lantern for our men to practice on, with the same results. This sort of thing may seem inexplicable between enemies who the next moment will be blazing away at each other and making desperate sorties with the sole object of cutting each other's throats. But old soldiers will understand it, and so will those civilians whose reading has

extended to the details of the campaign of 1870. Even our grim Peninsula veterans fraternised with the French of Napoleon's day when they met to fill their water-bottles and bottles at the same stream after the fighting of the day was done. One of the German bomb-dropping aviators has even scattered polite apologies to the Parisians with intimations about the welfare of certain French prisoners.

In fact it generally happens in war that the fiercest anger blazes in the breasts of the civilians and that the soldiers in the field experience towards each other very much the same sentiments that two schoolboys do after they have had a "mill" with coats off to settle some bitter controversy. It will take a lot to obliterate the ill-feeling in this war, however, where the soldiers of the Allies have seen so much gross abuse of the rules of war by the Germans and have had their hearts wrung by the terrible sufferings inflicted on peaceful and innocent civil communities. Our sailors are particularly angry with the Germans, first for refusing to fight, and second for the dirty tricks they are playing under neutral flags and the Red Cross. They are praying for "The Day."

The Canadians at Work.

The splendid Canadian contingents are now in full training on the beautiful downs of a well-known locality in the south of England which our intelligent Military Officers are hoping to keep a dark and deadly secret. Whether they are afraid of a Zeppelin raid, or that the German waiters in town may march on masee against the camp, one does not pretend to know. Probably the Canadians would welcome either visitation and give the visitors a warm reception. Their landing at Plymouth and Bristol was a magnificent spectacle. The long lines of transports were convoyed by our fleet with beautiful precision, and there was a rousing welcome awaiting Canada's fighting men when the huge crowd on shore caught sight of them. The cheers were tremendous and were answered lustily from the khaki-crowded decks of the transports. Southampton was named as the original port of arrival, but the change was made as a precaution on a rumour that some roving submarine periscopes had been sighted.

Crowds of visitors go down to the camp to see the men from London and other towns, and a number of the troops were up in London for Trafalgar Day. I saw a mixed group of stalwart Canadians and tough little Belgian soldiers in the Strand. They were talking French quite fluently, and the Belgians were assuring the Canadians that they need have no fears about not being in time for the fighting. Everybody is loud in admiration of the physique, spirit and bearing of the Canadians, who are indeed magnificent troops, and spoiling for the fight. Their stay in this country is not likely to be long, but their officers are anxious to get as much preliminary training as possible. "We want to do ourselves credit in the field," they say modestly. There is not much doubt about that. Like our British soldiers in France, the Canadians are getting on famously with the kiddies, and not so badly with the nursemaids. One gigantic Canadian Highlander has been seen, and photographed, pushing a perambulator. What Canada's first contingent meant to England and the Empire, and incidentally to Germany and the Kaiser, may be inferred from the fact that their numbers just about make good the British casualties up to date.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on page 1.]

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO EXTRICATE THEMSELVES.

GREAT CAPTURE OF AUSTRIANS.

Two Whole Regiments Taken.

[Router's Service To "The Telegraph."]

8,000 Austrians Captured.

Nov. 26, 9.5 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that an official communiqué says:—The battle at Loz continues to develop to our advantage. The efforts of the Germans are to facilitate the retreat of their various corps, which, having penetrated in the direction of Brezina, are retiring to the region of Strykow under conditions very unfavourable to them.

We are meeting with success on the Austrian front. We took 8,000 prisoners yesterday, including two whole regiments with their commanders and officers.

Praise for the Allies.

Nov. 26, 9.20 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Earl Kitchener said that the delay in the fall of Antwerp just gave Sir John French time, by a bold forward movement, to prevent the Germans reaching the north coast of France.

He eulogised General Sir John French's Army. For a time they were attacked by eleven German corps and afterwards defeated the Prussian Guards.

He also paid a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the French troops.

WEST RIVER FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Work of the Committee Concluded.

A meeting of the General Committee of the above Fund was held in the Council Chamber at 12.30 p.m. to-day, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Chairman) presiding.

The meeting was called to consider the report presented by the sub-committee in connection with the West River floods, and their recommendation for the action now to be taken.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—It is now nearly five months since we met in this room on the 9th of July in order to organise a fund for the relief of the distress caused by the floods in the West River District. Notwithstanding the fact that since that date much has occurred to divert our thoughts in other directions, the Sub-Committee which was appointed at that meeting has gone forward steadily with its work and the result is the eminently practical report, which we have before us. The large sum subscribed in the Colony of Hongkong has been in a great measure due to very energetic work by the Committee of the Tong Wo Hospital and also by the Chinese members of this Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lau Chu-pak, who organised a most successful bazaar, which I had the pleasure of visiting. I am sure that we are deeply grateful to them for their unselfish labours and great generosity on behalf of the sufferers from the floods. Sir Paul Chater also, with his usual tactful persuasion, has been able to raise a large sum from the European community. Both to him and to Messrs. Noronha & Co., for supplying the necessary stationery and executing the printing work free of charge, the thanks of the community are due. I would like also to express our thanks to the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and his staff for their work as Honorary Treasurers of the Fund.

I described the report as a practical one and I am sure you will agree that Messrs. Chan Siu-ki, Tong Yat-oh, Chan Yat-ling and A. E. Wood are much to be congratulated on the effective measures they took for granting immediate relief. There is, however, one name not mentioned in the report to which I wish to draw special attention. The services rendered by Mr. Hallifax, as Honorary Secretary of the Committee, have been most valuable, and in the midst of an overwhelming amount of official work since the outbreak of war he has carried on his duties in connection with the Flood Relief Fund with great energy. I feel sure that it is in great measure due to his tactful guidance that the work of the Sub-Committee has, in a time of great difficulty, proceeded so smoothly and efficiently.

I beg to move.—That the Report of the Sub-Committee to the General Committee, dated the 9th November, 1914, and the Balance Sheet attached thereto be adopted, and that the Members of the General Committee desire to record their grateful appreciation of the work done by the Members of the Sub-Committee in arranging for the administration of the West River Flood Relief Fund."

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax (Hon. Secretary) said he would like to add one suggestion to the report. The accounts now being officially closed, and the principal expenditure of this money, according to the scheme laid down, being approved by the Committee, it would seem unnecessary to call any more general committee meetings to deal with the balance of the money. The sub-committee might be authorised once for all to continue the same scheme up to the balance of the money in hand.

The Chairman:—I think the proposal made by Mr. Hallifax is on the same practical lines as the report, and I suggest we adopt it. The suggestion was agreed to. The Chairman:—Gentlemen, I beg to thank you all for your help and your generous support of the fund. We can consider, like many other things in Hongkong, that it is wound up.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Russia.
Austria	France.
Turkey	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

State Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prosenk; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Coesacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic songs

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayrcourt and Cirey.

August 19.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recede along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 28.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailuo. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea; the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that British, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbarshöhe, German. New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with German. Belgian Government removes to Havre; in France Allies making offensive.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from 100 miles to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval militia continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Creffield arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karleube, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

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Bidger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieupoort to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jeddah Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Visula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden sought off Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Königsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River. German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Polh. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,180,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

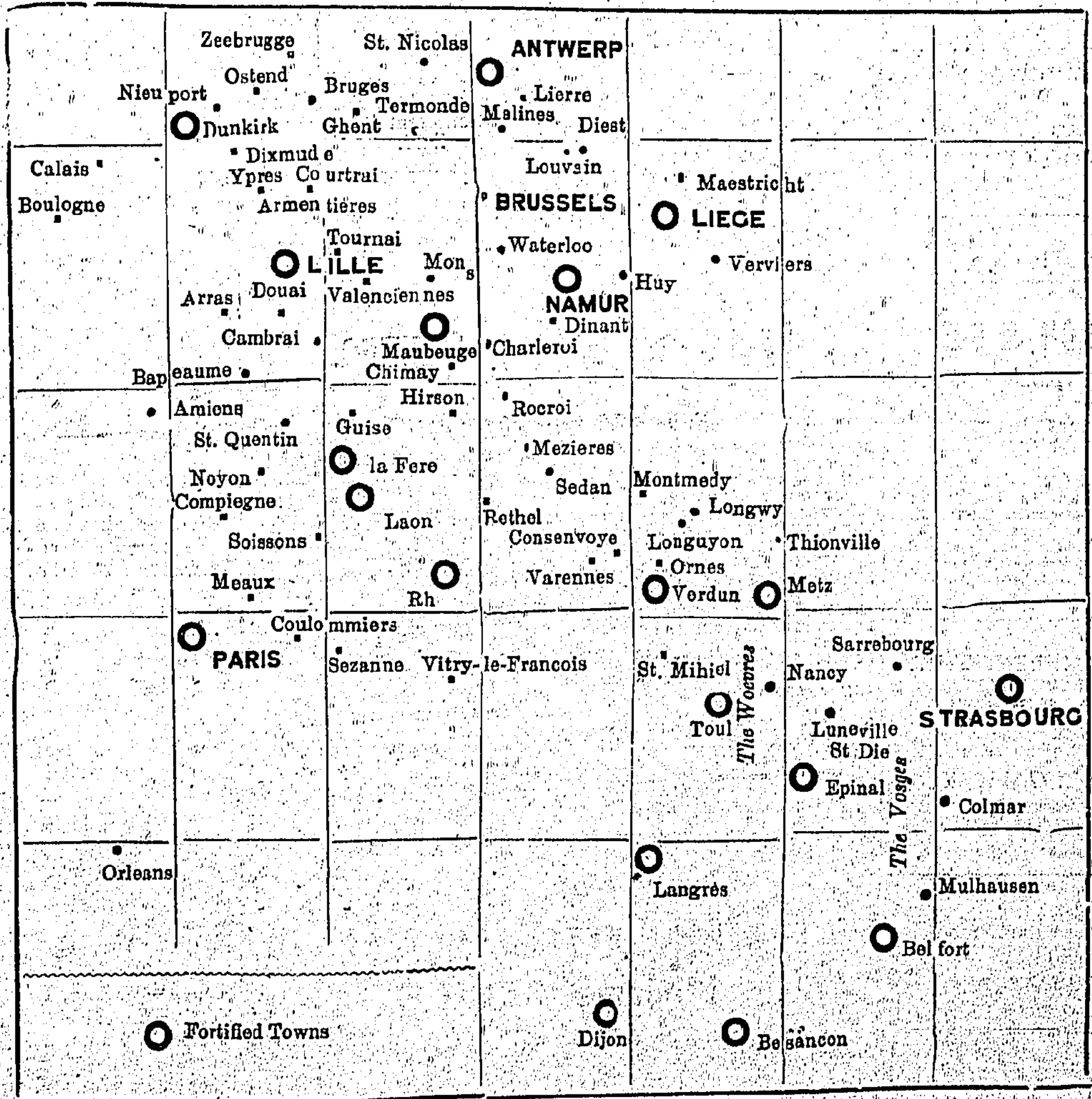
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the Allies are progressing all along the line, particularly in the centre.

